

Romanians protest against missiles

VIENNA (R) — Romania is distancing itself from its Soviet bloc allies by mobilising hundreds of thousands of citizens in protests against both U.S. and Soviet plans to site new nuclear missiles in Europe. The official Agerpres news agency reported huge nationwide peace rallies in the past few days. Some 60,000 people of all ages joined a peace protest on Friday in Ploesti, an industrial centre north of Bucharest, against new missile deployments, and 50,000 protested at a similar demonstration in nearby Pitesti, Agerpres said. Other Romanian rallies drew crowds of about 40,000, it said. Agerpres said the demonstrations addressed letters of appeal to the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Nations and all European governments, calling for a halt to the "dangerous course of nuclear arming" and for "the salvation of peace."



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Curfew lifted on 2 W. Bank camps

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank Sunday lifted curfews imposed on two Palestinian refugee camps where demonstrators threw rocks at Israeli vehicles, a military spokesman said. The curfews on the Askar camp near Nablus and Jalazoun near Jerusalem had been in effect for three days.

Iryani leaves Riyadh after talks

BAHRAIN (R) — North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani left Riyadh Sunday after heading his country's delegation to a joint Saudi Arabian-North Yemeni cooperation committee meeting, the Saudi Press Agency said.

Dutch ministers to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Dutch Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann will pay an official visit to Kuwait soon, official sources said Sunday. They did not give the exact date. On Saturday, the Netherlands and Kuwait signed an agreement to increase bilateral trade and encourage joint economic ventures.

Bahrain receives U.S. message

BAHRAIN (R) — The commander of Bahrain's defence force, Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, received a message Sunday from U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the Gulf news agency said. It gave no details of the message, which was delivered by the assistant U.S. defence secretary for international security affairs, Richard Armitage. Mr. Armitage, who arrived here Saturday, also met the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Sunday.

Syrian long-range missiles tested

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Saturday successfully tested long-range surface-to-surface missiles in an exercise supervised by Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian News Agency SANA reported. The agency did not specify the types of missile fired or the location of the test, but informed sources said they believed the exercise involved newly-delivered Soviet SS-21 rockets with a range of 120 kilometres.

Haddad resumes militia command

TEL AVIV (R) — South Lebanese militia chief Major Saad Haddad, released from hospital last week, is resuming command of his Israeli-backed force, sources in northern Israel said Sunday. Maj. Haddad, 45, temporarily gave up active command on Oct. 12 to receive treatment for what was described as exhaustion. He has denied reports in the Israeli press that he is suffering from cancer. Israelis who have seen Maj. Haddad recently say he has lost much of his hair and does not appear healthy.

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Lebanon peace talks open today in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Leaders of divided Lebanon converged on Geneva Sunday for talks that promise hope of reconciliation but also carry the threat of renewed civil war if they fail.

Lebanon's ambassador to Switzerland, Johnny Abdo, said the talks would begin Monday evening and were expected to last between four and seven days.

Representatives of left-wing and Muslim factions will be seeking to overturn a 40-year-old national pact that has given a dominant role in Lebanese affairs to the Maronite Christian community.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt, whose forces battled the predominantly Christian rightist forces during last month's upsurge of fighting around Beirut, said he wanted the Geneva talks to lead to a rewriting of the constitution and a redistribution of power.

He told Swiss Television Saturday night that he was not prepared to make concessions, but added: "I don't want to slam the door. I am going to give peace every possible chance."

Saudi Arabia has named a cabinet minister and its ambassador to Lebanon as observers to the conference in Geneva, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency said Minister of State Mohammad Ibrahim Masoud and Ambassador Ahmad Al Khatib will attend the talks.

Under last month's Lebanon ceasefire agreement, largely mediated by Saudi Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Saudi Arabia and Syria can send observers to the international talks.

The official Syrian News Agency said Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam left for Geneva Sunday to represent Syria in the conference.

Lebanese President Amin

Saturday for talks with President Pierre Aubeit. He was due to return to Geneva Monday.

"World is fed up"

A senior Gemayel adviser, Ghassan Tuani, said in an interview published in Beirut that the world was fed up with Lebanon. He called on its politicians to solve their own feuds.

"The world has grown tired of Lebanon and of its rulers, leaders and warlords. It is fed up and close to despair," said Mr. Tuani, a former ambassador to the United Nations.

"Tomorrow, the world may bear a grudge against Lebanon because it is killing its sons by the hundred for no comprehensible reason," he wrote in a signed editorial in the daily An Nahar, of which he is publisher.

Mr. Tuani said it was no good saying the Lebanese war was caused by outsiders.

"What the world wants is that the Lebanese war should stop... that those responsible for it should stop fighting, even if they are fighting other people's wars."

Meanwhile in Beirut, security sources reported no ceasefire violations in the main battle zones after a night of heavy shelling between the Lebanese army and Druze-led militiamen in the Shouf mountains.

The Christian Maronite patriarch, Cardinal Antonios Boutros Klutish, presided over a special memorial service in the Christian-populated town of Antelias for U.S. and French soldiers in a four-nation peacekeeping force who were killed in last Sunday's bombings.

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Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (left) Saturday talks with Swiss President Pierre Aubeit in Berne (A.P. wirephoto)

Iraq, Iran report fighting

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq and Iran reported heavy exchanges of fire Sunday on the northern Gulf war front where Tehran launched a cross-border offensive 12 days ago.

An Iraqi military communiqué issued in Baghdad said helicopter gunships had inflicted losses during intensive attacks on Iranian troop concentrations and positions.

It said Iraqi forces had killed 65 Iranian soldiers and wounded a number of others during the previous 24 hours of fighting.

An Iranian communiqué carried by the national news agency IRNA said its forces had maintained control of their positions in the area of the offensive.

The communiqué also reported heavy artillery fire against Iraqi positions and supply lines further north in the operational areas of Pirsanshar, Haj Omran and Sarshad on Saturday.

Iraq offers Gulf truce

Meanwhile, Iraq said Sunday it would accept a ceasefire in the Gulf and security of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

The agency said the announcement was made by the speaker of Iraq's National Assembly and member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Naim Haddad, before a two-day symposium on parliamentary cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab World.

"Iraq had always called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war and responded to international and regional initiatives in this respect, because it believes war is not a realistic means to achieve rights," the agency quoted Mr. Haddad as saying.

The U.N. Security Council is due to meet Monday to consider new proposals to end the Gulf war.

Iran has accused the council of bias.

470 die in Turkish quake

ANKARA (R) — A massive earthquake devastated a wide area of northeast Turkey near the city of Erzurum Sunday killing at least 470 people and flattening buildings in dozens of remote villages in one of the country's poorest regions.

The Kandilli observatory in Istanbul said the quake measured more than six on the open-ended Richter scale, one of the severest in the tremor-prone area for several years.

It struck just after 7 a.m. (11:00 GMT) when many of the local people would still have been in bed.

The local army commander in Erzurum issued a statement in mid-afternoon saying 430 bodies had been recovered from smashed buildings in towns and villages in four districts. There was no accurate figure for the number of injured.

Rescue work continues

Earlier, in a dispatch from Erzurum, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency put the number of dead at 477 and local officials told reporters the death toll was bound to rise as rescue work continued.

First aid teams, army rescue squads and local people rushed to stricken villages to help pluck tra-

Jordanian views praised at parliamentary meeting

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Arab and foreign parliamentarians taking part in a symposium on parliamentary co-operation Sunday voiced their appreciation for the proposals contained in a Jordanian memorandum submitted to them Saturday.

The parliamentarians told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that these proposals expressed the views and concepts of Arab and European nations.

Petra was quoting its correspondent in Baghdad who interviewed parliamentarians from Tunisia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Somalia, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Belgium, France, Britain and Italy as well as Mr. Dhousan Al Hindawi Jordan's delegate to the symposium.

Mr. Hindawi said: "The Jordanian memorandum calls for the solution of the Palestine problem and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their homeland."

The memo also calls for all forces to withdraw from Lebanon to help end the bloodshed and devastation there, and called for an end to the Iraq-Iraq war.

It urged international pressure to be exerted on Israel and Iran to end their aggressions on the Arabs and to impose sanctions on both states to deter them from pursuing their aggressive course.

It called for the expulsion of Israel and Iran from the international community until they agree to abide by U.N. resolutions in compliance with the U.N. Charter.

The memo also underlined the role of Europe in finding a just and durable peace settlement for the Palestine problem that would ensure the rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with U.N. resolutions.

It also called for serious efforts to be made towards convening an international conference on Palestine with the participation of all parties to the conflict in implementation of resolutions passed by a recent U.N. conference on Palestine held in Geneva.

According to Mr. Hindawi the symposium discussed Sunday a memo on ways of protecting Arab human rights in the Israeli-held territories and the imposition of sanctions against Israel and Iran for violating human rights in the occupied territories and inside Iran.

King sends condolences

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to Turkey's President Kenan Evren conveying condolences on the death of people in the earthquake that hit northeastern Turkey Sunday.

"Please accept my heartfelt sympathy and that of Jordanian people for those who died in the earthquake," the King said.

Special medical teams were flown from Ankara and state radio appealed to people in the capital and other big cities to give blood to be sent to the earthquake victims.

The army commander's statement forbade people from returning to damaged homes or other buildings for at least 24 hours.

In a special statement, President Kenan Evren said the whole nation grieved for the victims and their families and he said all aid and support possible would be extended to them.

Zia to resume dialogue with opposition leaders

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, faced with an 11-week-old opposition campaign against his military government, will resume a dialogue with politicians early next month, official sources said Sunday.

General Zia began the dialogue earlier this month by inviting politicians to meetings on a programme he announced in mid-August which would lead to national elections by March 1985.

The last meeting was with a group from the banned right-wing Jamaat-i-Islami (JI) party on Oct. 21.

The official sources said no schedule was yet available for further meetings but one was fixed for Nov. 3 with Tanvir Hussain, head of the little known Gharib Awam (Poor People's) party.

Gen. Zia has so far held talks with politicians other than members of the Movement for the Res-

toration of Democracy (MRD), an alliance of nine banned parties which launched a civil disobedience campaign against martial law on Aug. 14.

Gen. Zia has said he could also meet politicians from MRD except those responsible for violence in the campaign which he has blamed on the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Gen. Zia said last week he would continue talks with politicians for another month and might be in a position to announce some conclusions by December.

The sources said the president was meeting the politicians as individuals rather than as representatives of political parties which have been banned.

They said the opposition campaign, mainly concentrated in the southern province of Sind, was dying down now.

U.S. forces capture Grenadian leader

LANDING ZONE RAC-ECOURSE, Grenada (R) — U.S. forces have detained Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, a hardline Marxist leader believed to have been the architect behind last week's military coup on the Caribbean island.

"I'm not going to tell you what we're going to do with him," Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf, commander of the U.S. task force told reporters after the capture.

"But we're not going to give him a good conduct medal," Mr. Coard, his wife Phyllis and Information Minister Selwyn S. Uchman surrendered when U.S. Marines threatened to blow up the secluded house in which they were hiding.

The Americans said local people led them to the house where a Soviet-made armoured personnel carrier had been parked nearby. The Marines pushed the vehicle into a ditch and said Mr. Coard surrendered after they threatened to "blow the place apart."

A feud between Mr. Coard and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop started the chain of events that led to Mr. Bishop's death, a military takeover of the island and then the U.S.-led invasion on Tuesday.

U.S. forces appear to be consolidating their control of key areas of the island.

Reporters who came to Grenada Saturday saw Corsair jets

buzzing positions on the hills outside St. George's, the capital. Some Cubans are believed to be holding out in concealed militia camps in the hills.

Sporadic sniping

But only sporadic sniper fire was reported, and Governor General Sir Paul Soong went on radio to order government employees to return to work Monday and announce an overnight curfew until further notice.

He said he would appoint an interim government in the next few days to prepare the way for elections to be held in six months, and called on the people's revolutionary army and the people's militia to hand in their arms.

The reporters said looting in St. George's had died down and the town was quiet.

Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams said on television Saturday night that it was unfortunate the invasion had not begun a day earlier in order to prevent the Cubans building up defences at Point Salines airport, the controversial landing strip they were building on the island.

Mr. Adams said a Cuban colonel had flown to Grenada on Sunday to supervise the build-up.

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Israel rejects altering Lebanon pact

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Sunday issued a warning to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel not to give in to pressure to cancel or alter the agreement the two countries signed last May.

"It is important that Arab countries who signed agreements with Israel will keep those agreements and not yield to pressure from other extreme Arab countries who would like them to rescind them," cabinet spokesman Dan Meridor told reporters after the cabinet's weekly meeting.

The warning came as Lebanese

leaders prepared for the start of national reconciliation talks Monday in Geneva.

Mr. Meridor emphasised Israel had accepted "less than it wanted" in the accord and said security arrangements provided for in the pact "are an integral part of the agreement, and we stand by them."

Senior Israeli officials, who asked not to be identified, said Israel was sticking to the accord's provision that it withdraw the rest of its troops from Lebanon when

all other foreign forces leave.

"If this is not the case," said one official, "then we will have to reconsider. But Lebanon needs the agreement more than we do," he said.

"Without Israel, Lebanon will be left with Syria," he added.

He hinted that if Lebanon wanted to alter the security provisions of the present pact to allow for the continued presence of Syrian or Palestinian forces, "Israel could want only much tighter arrangements."

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MIDDLE EAST

France rejects U.S. guidelines about peacekeeping in Lebanon

By Gavin Bell

PARIS (R) — France is prepared to keep its peacekeeping troops in Beirut for the time being, but is profoundly unhappy about its association with the United States in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force and wants more international help.

This is the clear signal coming from Paris since at least 50 French paratroopers died along with more than 220 U.S. Marines in last weekend's Beirut bomb attacks.

Harrowing photographs of the greatest single loss by the French military since the Algerian war ended more than 20 years ago provoked a predictable storm of outrage in the country.

As emotions subsided, deep soul-searching followed about French involvement in Lebanon, dating back to the dispatch of an expeditionary force in 1961 to protect Maronite Christians being massacred by Druze.

President Francois Mitterrand dispelled immediate fears of a French withdrawal following a flying visit to Beirut, when he declared: "In Lebanon, France remains and will remain faithful to its history and its commitments."

Similar pledges with varying degrees of resolve were announced by France's partners in the 5,000-strong peace force — the U.S., Italy and Britain.

An emergency meeting of the four foreign ministers near here on Thursday reaffirmed their commitment to the force, while linking it to progress towards a

political solution and greater international involvement in peace efforts.

An official statement spoke of agreement on the main issues, but within minutes French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson shattered any illusions of perfect harmony among the peace force countries.

'Difference in latitude'

In unusually outspoken criticism of U.S. military strategy in Beirut, Mr. Cheysson told reporters: "The U.S. thinks you can reply by fire, even if they are not attacked. We only reply to attacks. There is a marked difference in the latitude of intervention."

He also referred to differences between Paris and Washington on Middle East policies in general, citing European insistence on the Palestinians being given a role in the peace process.

It was not the first time Mr. Cheysson had spoken publicly of disagreement with the Americans in Lebanon.

He criticised U.S. naval shelling of the Beirut area on Sept. 19, and added with clear annoyance: "If the Americans want to take the place of the Israelis, that's their

responsibility, not ours." Diplomatic sources said Mr. Cheysson's remarks reflected growing concern in Paris about its alliance with the U.S. in the peace force, and attendant restrictions on its freedom of action in a country with a long history of close ties to France.

The sources said Mr. Mitterrand communicated French anxiety about being drawn by Washington into a Vietnam-style conflict in Lebanon in a telephone conversation with President Reagan hours after the bombing.

He apparently received assurances from Mr. Reagan on this score, but continuing French unease grew to alarm when U.S. Marines stormed onto Grenada two days later. Paris quickly denounced the action and backed a United Nations resolution condemning it.

The prevalent French attitude to U.S. foreign policy was reflected in a front-page cartoon in Le Monde, a newspaper not noted for irreverence. It depicted an angry Reagan, backed by U.S. Marines, interrogating a Grenadian peasant and demanding to know: "Where were you at the time of the Beirut bombings?"

Saddled with such an uncomfortable alliance, France has been stepping up its calls for help from other countries.

Defence Minister Charles Hernu said last month it would undoubtedly be useful for U.N. troops to be the driving force in a settlement, and that this was the general aim of proposals sup-

ported by France at the security council.

Mauroy goes further

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy went further in a speech after the bombings, saying France's efforts should be supported, expanded, and as far as possible superseded, by more marked international involvement. He expressed his government's wish for the U.N. to send a new force to the worst trouble spots.

Diplomatic sources said the foreign ministers' meeting the next day decided such a move was not feasible for the present.

The hopes of France and its peace force partners of extricating themselves from the conflict rest for the moment on a reconciliation conference due to open in Geneva Monday.

But diplomatic sources said all four countries view the talks with pessimism, given the long history of failure to reach a national consensus between Lebanon's feuding factions.

There are no immediate signs that the peace force will be withdrawn. The predicament was summed up by Le Monde: "Chaos would threaten Lebanon should the force pull out confessing bloody defeat."

But the attacks have clearly alarmed the governments concerned, and increased doubts about long-term commitments to an impotent peace force in the absence of a political settlement.



A Marine honour guard and band are shown with 16 coffins of dead Marines during service in Delaware

early Saturday. The service was held in a hangar at Dover air force base (A.P. wirephoto)

Conservatives lead Turkish opinion polls

ANKARA (R) — The Conservative Motherland Party led by former economy chief Turgut Ozal has consolidated its lead in the race for next Sunday's Turkish general elections, according to an opinion poll published Sunday.

The poll, conducted three days ago and published in the centrist daily Milliyet, gave Mr. Ozal's party 37.3 per cent support compared with 25.1 for its nearest rival, the Social Democratic Populist Party of ex-bureaucrat Necdet Calp.

Trailing last of the three parties allowed by Turkey's military rulers of contest the poll was the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party with 14 per cent.

Non-aligned committee on Palestine meets in Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao Sunday opened an inaugural two-day meeting of a non-aligned committee on Palestine with a call for an urgent settlement of the crisis in the Middle East.

Mr. Rao, in an address to the eight-member committee, expressed concern at a continuing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, which he said had made the entire problem more intractable.

The forces for peace and stability were being weakened, Mr. Rao stated. There was an urgent need for a settlement in the region

as every delay made a solution more difficult.

The committee was set up at a summit of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement in Delhi last March. The committee's members are India, Bangladesh, Cuba, Zambia, Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yugoslavia and Senegal.

The present meeting is being held at senior officials level.

Mr. Rao said there was a fundamental pre-occupation within the Non-Aligned Movement with a Mideast settlement and an underlying consensus on the basic issues.

The movement had consistently

stressed the need for a comprehensive, rather than a piecemeal approach to the question, he added.

The Delhi summit, he said, had supported an Arab framework for a just and durable settlement which was worked out at an Arab summit in Fez.

Sunday's meeting was called to prepare for a subsequent committee session at the level of heads of state or government to be chaired by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the current head of the Non-Aligned Movement.

"What is most essential," Mr. Rao said, "is the initiation of a process of discussion and negotiation which will address the entire complex of issues raised at the Arab summit conference and help in the evolution of a realistic peace process leading to independent statehood for the Palestinian people and guaranteeing the rights of all states to live within secure boundaries."

But Mr. Rao emphasised he did not expect any major breakthrough by the committee. "We do not expect to reach definite conclusions," he stated.

"Our commitment to the Arab and Palestinian cause demands that we undertake a serious search for areas of forward movement in this complicated question."

Personal vendettas form formidable challenge to Lebanese politicians' accord

By Alan Philips

BEIRUT (R) — The first obstacle faced by Lebanon's factional leaders meeting in Geneva is a web of distrust, born of a generation of rivalry and sharpened into feuds by the past eight years of violence.

Of the men due to sit round the negotiating table in Geneva, three have survived assassination attempts. A further five have lost close kin in the Lebanese fighting.

The authors of the attacks are never certain in Lebanon's world of intrigue and shifting alliances. But some of those taking their seats at the table with Syrian and Saudi observers will suspect others gathered in the same room of having plotted to kill them.

Given the legacy of distrust, many will see the national reconciliation conference as a success if the survivors of the 1975-76 civil war and ensuing troubles agree just to shake hands and sit down together.

The participants divide into two groups: Those who have been on the political scene since independence in 1943, and the younger generation who crossed swords for the first time this year.

Lebanese will be looking first for a reconciliation between President Amin Gemayel, 41, and his chief rival, Walid Junblatt, 36-year-old leader of the Druze sect.

Mr. Junblatt has shunned Beirut since a booby-trapped car in December hurled a chunk of metal through the windscreen of his armoured Mercedes, narrowly missing him and his wife.

Convinced that he could not be safe in any area controlled by the government, Mr. Junblatt later went on to lead a full-scale insurgency against the army and right-wing Christians.

Christians will be looking for a formal end to a blood feud between the Gemayel family and its rivals in the rugged mountains of north Lebanon, the Franjieshs.

Fighters from the Gemayels' Falangist militia raided the mountain town of Ehden in June, 1978, killing Tony Franjieh, favourite son of former President Suleiman Franjieh, as well as his wife and three-year-old daughter.

Militia leader Bashir Gemayel distanced himself from the attack. But the Franjieshs swore revenge in the time-honoured tradition of Lebanon, and the heads of the two

rival families have not met since that day.

When Bashir himself was killed in September last year after being elected to the presidency, the dispute cooled somewhat, although it is still expressed in sharp political divisions.

Amin Gemayel quickly succeeded his more warlike brother to the presidency, and Mr. Franjieh spoke to him by telephone, raising hopes of a possible reconciliation.

Mr. Franjieh and Falangist leader Pierre Gemayel have accepted invitations to the talks in Geneva, and Christians are looking for a meeting between the two men to end the damaging split in Christian ranks.

Both father Pierre and his elder son Amin survived assassination attempts within a space of three weeks in the summer of 1979, escaping with light injuries when car bombs exploded as they drove by.

In February the following year, a car packed with explosives blew up as Bashir Gemayel's Mercedes was driving through east Beirut, killing his daughter Maya and seven others. Bashir was not in the car.

But Bashir, paramount militia chief and hero of the right, succumbed to the assassin the next time.

He was crushed to death by rubble when a bomb destroyed a Falangist Party headquarters in September, 1982, two weeks before he was to have assumed the presidency.

Another politician who lost his son is former parliamentary speaker Adel Ossseiran, 78, a minister in Lebanon's first post-independence government in 1943.

He became a broken man after a gunman murdered his heir in the 1970s during a local power struggle in southern Lebanon.

Opposition leader Junblatt lost his father Kamal, who forged the Palestinian-leftist alliance against the Christians in the civil war, when he was gunned down close to a Syrian checkpoint in the Shouf Mountains in 1977.

Followers of the Junblatt clan went on the rampage, killing more than 170 Christians, though there was no indication that Christians were behind the killing.

Mr. Junblatt's Druze fighters are currently besieging the Chur-

istian town of Deir Al-Qamar, refuge for some 20,000 Christians who fled the September fighting when their villages were overrun by the Syrian-backed Druze.

The fighting was punctuated by charges of massacres from both sides, and thousands of Christians who lost their homes and livelihood in the brief war denounced Mr. Junblatt as a butcher.

The Christian leaders attending the talks — the Falange Party's Pierre Gemayel and former president Canille Chamoun who is a native of Deir Al-Qamar — risk the wrath of their followers if they meet Junblatt without securing any easing of the Druze grip on the town.

Among other politicians attending the talks is Rashid Karame, 61, Sunni Muslim, prime minister of Lebanon for most of the early 1960s and at start of 1975-6 civil war, when he opposed sending the army into action. His power base is the northern town of Tripoli where in 1958 he led the Arab nationalist uprising against Mr. Chamoun.

(Junblatt, Karame and Franjieh are leaders of the anti-Gemayel, pro-Syrian "national salvation front").

Nabih Berri, 44, Shi'ite Muslim, former lawyer and also in Geneva, rose to prominence in the early 1980s as leader of Shi'ite paramilitary organisation "Amal" (hope), has wide following in south Lebanon and in southern suburbs of Beirut. Mr. Berri has not joined the "national salvation front" but considers it an ally.

Conservative Muslims:

Saeed Salam, 78, Sunni Muslim, prime minister of Lebanon on several occasions, businessman and philanthropist, Patriarch of Sunni community in Beirut, although often challenged by radical working-class movements. Helped negotiate Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut last year. Has close ties with Saudi Arabia.

Adel Ossseiran, 78, Shi'ite Muslim, former speaker of parliament. From southern port of Sidon. Salam and Ossseiran were invited to the talks in place of Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan and parliamentary speaker Kamel Al-Assad, who were both vetoed by Syria.

Oman, S. Yemen make headway on border issue

KUWAIT (R) — South Yemen and Oman appeared in talks here Sunday to have reached agreement in principle on how to define their common border, in dispute for the past 16 years, sources close to the talks said.

They said delegates from pro-Western Oman and Marxist-ruled South Yemen exchanged views and presented maps and documents relating to the border issue.

The delegates appeared to have agreed in principle to define the border in accordance with a declaration of principle signed in Kuwait last year, the sources said without elaborating.

The declaration said the two countries should adhere to the border in effect in 1967 when Aden gained independence from Britain, the sources said. The border runs through some of the most remote terrain in South Arabia.

The talks Sunday were attended by officials from Kuwait and the

United Arab Emirates (UAE), key mediators in paving the way for reconciliation between Oman and South Yemen which established diplomatic relations for the first time only last week.

Meanwhile, the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, urged the two countries to exert all efforts towards full normalisation of relations.

South Yemen, the Arab World's only Marxist-ruled state, has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union and backed an insurgency in the Dofar region of Oman, which now has a military pact with the United States.

Middle East analysts said distrust and opposing ideologies could still be big obstacles to a full rapprochement.

Omani Information Minister Abdulaziz Rowass told Reuters in Muscat Saturday the two South Arabian neighbours had decided to establish diplomatic relations to minimise tension in the region.

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MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:40 Children's Programme
18:00 Children's Programme
18:25 Children's Programme
19:20 Programmes review
19:30 Local Programme on Armed Forces
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Programme
21:20 Arabic Series
22:30 Arabic Variety
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Benson
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 Nancy Astor — Episode 5
22:00 News in English
22:15 The A-Team

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07:30 News Bulletin
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Dyer a Cup of Tea
14:30 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Book Club
17:45 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
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21:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Clipping to the Weekday 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Picking up Bluegrass 07:45 The Nature at Britain 08:00 Newsday 08:30 My Music 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 Radio Newsday 10:15 Reflections 10:15 Newsday 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music News 12:15 Short Story 12:30 Rock Salad 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 The Music 13:30 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Brain of Britain 19:15 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 People of the Pacific Century 16:15 Letter from Ireland 16:30 Musical Milestones 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 Duet 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentator 18:15 Hot Air 18:30 Coast to Coast 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsday 20:30 May the Force be With You 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 People's Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 22:30 Newsday 22:45 U.K. 23:15 Newsday 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Hot Air 01:30 Brain of Britain 19:15

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 9965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning News: News summaries, Daily business report, Science and medicine, Sports reports, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion round-up; Daily documentary analysis 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsday 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Adnan Al Hiti, at the Holiday Inn.
* Photographs by Anjem Aziz and Richard McCourt at the Holiday Inn.
* Restoration of historic buildings, at the British Council.
* 19th Century Arab scenes, at the Marjorie Hotel.

VIDEO

* French video programme for children, starts at the French Cultural Centre at 5:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 669195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
American Museum Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists

from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists, artists, Mustash, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. N15261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): 25159.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 56175.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 41539.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

PRAYER TIMES

06:30 Sunrise
07:55 Sunrise
11:30 Dhuhur
14:25 Asr
16:48 Maghreb
18:09 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RU)
09:05 Agaba (RU)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:15 Damascus (RU)
09:20 Jeddah (RU)
09:20 Riyadh (SU)
09:40 Dhahran (RU)
09:45 Kuwait (RU)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RU)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RU)
10:15 Beirut (RU)
10:50 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
13:00 Moscow (SU)
13:25 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Belgrade, Istanbul (JU)
14:40 Kuwait (KA)
15:20 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:30 Cairo (RU)
16:30 Baghdad (RU)
16:30 Bangkok (RU)
16:45 Tunis, Athens (TU)
17:15 Beirut (MEA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RU)
17:15 Athens (RU)
17:20 London, Belgrade (RU)
18:15 Riyadh (SV)
18:45 Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (NLM)
19:55 Cairo (EA)
20:40 Jeddah (SV)
20:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

DEPARTURES

06:15 Damascus (RU)
06:30 Beirut (RU)
07:00 Agaba (RU)
07:40 Larnaca, Paris (AF)
07:55 Cairo (RU)
08:30 Athens (OA)
10:15 Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
10:20 Riyadh (SV)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RU)
11:00 Athens (RU)
11:30 Cairo (RU)
11:45 Bahrain (RU)
12:00 Paris, London (RU)
12:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)

13:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)

14:00 Moscow (SU)
14:05 Moscow (SU)
14:25 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Cairo (RU)
14:40 Istanbul, Belgrade (JU)
17:00 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
17:35 Kuwait (KA)
18:00 Baghdad (JA)
18:00 Kuwait (RU)
18:15 Dhahran (RU)
19:40 Jeddah (RU)
19:45 Doha (RU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in f.p.
Belgian franc 68.7 / 69.1
Omani rial 124.5 / 125.2
Egyptian guinea 331 / 335
French franc 45.9 / 46.2
Iraqi dinar 390 / 398.3
Italian lire (for 100) 22.9 / 23.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 156.9157.8
Kuwaiti dinar 126.1 / 126.6
Lebanese lira 70.3 / 71.5
Omani rial 105.6 / 106.7
Qatari riyal 100.3 / 101
Saudi riyal 105.4 / 106
Swedish crown 46.3 / 47.1
Swiss franc 171.7 / 172.7
Syrian lira 59 / 60.3
UAE dirham 99.7 / 100.2
U.K. sterling pound 547.5 / 550.8
U.S. dollar 366 / 368
W. German mark 139.7 / 140.5

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly to moderate. A drop in temperature is expected. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers. Winds will be northerly to moderate and seas calm.
Low/high temperature in deg. C.
Amman 8/18
Cairo (large) 15/20
Cairo (small) 15/20
Deserts 10/22
Jordan Valley 15/26
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 19, Agaba 28. Humidity readings: Amman 84 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 65111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 66900-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int.

Advisory body begins scrutiny of draft budget

AMMAN (Petra) — A special ministerial advisory committee Sunday embarked on a debate of the national fiscal budget for 1984.

The draft budget has been marked by a squeeze on current spending but will maintain spending on capital projects in the light of financial resources available for the coming year, according to the Budget Department Director Sami Gammouh.

He said that, after completing

its debate, the committee will refer the draft budget to the cabinet for approval.

The budget department had referred the draft budget to the advisory committee last Tuesday.

At the same time the budget department is at present studying the budgets of each of the 29 government ministries and departments and hopes to complete its task by the middle of the coming month, Mr. Gammouh said.

Housing units at Sahab Industrial Estate finished

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation has recently finished constructing 254 housing units at the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) south of here, according to an announcement by a SIE spokesman.

He said that the units are of two sizes: the first is 84 square metres and the second 108 square metres in area, with the 78 units of the first type being assigned for single workers separate from the residential area of married workers.

The SIE has called on all investors and those who are leasing stores and installations on the estate to contact the SIE man-

agement to secure housing for their workers.

According to the SIE spokesman, the housing units will be owned by workers once they pay initial 10 per cent of the cost and they undertake to pay the rest in instalments spread over the coming 10 years at greatly reduced interest rates.

The whole SIE is being established on an 85-hectare plot on which factories and other facilities will be constructed.

The first phase of the estate is expected to be fully operational by 1985 when it will house 220 factories with about 5,000 workers.

Trade delegation leaves for Casablanca meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian trade delegation left for Casablanca Saturday to take part in the second conference of Arab businessmen and investors scheduled to open in Morocco on Oct. 31. President of the Jordanian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the delegation head, Bandar Al Tabha, said that the conference aims at providing an opportunity for Arab bus-

inessmen to meet each other so as to promote and finance industry in the Arab World.

Mr. Tabha added that the conference aims to explore problems facing the expansion of investment in the region.

The conference will also discuss Arab joint ventures as a step towards achieving Arab economic integration.

Military court sentences thieves, drug traffickers

AMMAN (Petra) — Several people have been sentenced to prison terms and fined for drug trafficking and the embezzlement of public funds.

A statement issued by the military court Sunday said that four people are to be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and will pay JD 1,000 each for drug trafficking.

Also, Ousem Al Dabi has been sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment with hard labour and been fined JD 5,000, while Adnan Abed Al Huwiti has been sentenced in absentia to a ten year term and been fined JD 3,000 on similar charges.

Mansour Hussein, Ahmad Barakat and Abdul Aziz Othman will

be imprisoned for ten years with hard labour each for acts of robbery and assault and Abed Al Balawia and Ahmad Bukhtian will be imprisoned for three months and have to pay JD 10 each for offering a bribe to a public official.

Ali Ka'aneh and Sa'id Abdul Hadi Hassan will be imprisoned for six months for embezzling public funds in collusion.

All Mutlaq Al Khitum will be imprisoned for one and a half years and be forced to pay JD 122 for embezzling public funds and Abdul Razak Al Razak Al Riyalat will be imprisoned for one and half years with hard labour for embezzling public funds.

The Military Governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

London ambulance director arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of London Ambulance Services arrived here Sunday on a one-week visit to Jordan during which he will hold discussions with Civil Def-

ence Department officials on promoting existing cooperation between the London Ambulance Services and the Civil Defence



Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom (left) and Minister of Public Works Awad Al Masri sign Sunday a bilateral agreement by which Sweden will give assistance in the field of road construction and maintenance (Petra photo)

Sweden, Jordan sign road building agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Sweden Sunday signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of road building and engineering. Under the five year agreement, both sides will cooperate in the field of road building, especially highways, and the exchange experience and expertise in this respect and will launch cooperation between engineering institutions in both countries in the field of road construction.

The cooperation entails the exchange of views and experience in the planning, design and construction stages of road maintenance, the holding of joint seminars and exhibitions in both countries in this field and the offering of facilities to each other in order to facilitate activity in this field and within the provisions of the agreement.

Both sides agreed to form a joint committee to supervise the implementation of the agreement and to follow up the implementation of projects emanating from the agreement.

The agreement will be renewable after five years at the consent of both parties.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Public Works Awad Al Masri and the visiting Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications, Curt Bostrom.

Later Mr. Bostrom held a meeting with Mr. Masri and exchanged views on ways of further promoting cooperation between Jordan and Sweden.

Mr. Masri briefed the Swedish minister on his ministry's programmes and projects, and both ministers expressed the hope that the agreement signed Sunday will usher in a new era of fruitful cooperation between their two countries.

Mr. Bostrom expressed his appreciation to the Jordanian government for allowing him and his accompanying delegation the chance of inspecting Jordan's development projects.

Mr. Bostrom extended an invitation to Mr. Masri to visit Sweden in order to study its road construction systems and programme and to pursue negotiations on bilateral cooperation.

Later on, Mr. Bostrom met Transport Minister Ali Suheimat with whom he reviewed the ministry's activities in transport-related affairs, and both expressed hope that the two countries will launch fresh cooperation in the future in transport fields.

Mr. Bostrom also extended an invitation to Mr. Suheimat to visit Sweden to look into road and communications systems and to discuss further cooperation.

The meeting was attended by senior officials and Sweden's ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg. In the afternoon Mr. Bostrom visited the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea.

Mr. Bostrom was accompanied by his delegation and several officials from the Ministries of Communications and Public Works as well as the Swedish ambassador.

The Swedish minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Amman Saturday evening for a four-day visit to Jordan and for talks with officials.

The delegation is to hold talks with officials at the Telecommunications Corporation, the Royal Scientific Society and will also tour archaeological sites in the country.

Income tax director visits Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — A subject close to the heart — and pocket — of the general public was very high on the agenda of the Director-General at the Income Tax Department, Dr. Abdullah Nsour, during his visit to Britain between Oct. 23-29.

Dr. Nsour visited Britain as a guest of the British government and emphasised his interest in the working of the British system of taxation, with special emphasis on income tax.

Dr. Nsour spent a day in Yorkshire, north-east England, where he toured the Inland Revenue Account Office in Shipley. He was

shown the computerisation of accounts and had discussions with the manager of the office. There was also time for sight-seeing at the nearby historic city of York.

Dr. Nsour also visited the London-based head office of the board of inland revenue, where the main topic under discussion was tax collection and its enforcement. This was followed by a talk on general taxation policy.

Local tax was not ignored in the programme and Dr. Nsour visited the Covent Garden Tax Office and saw at first hand the workings of such an office and discussed its functions.



Dr. Abdullah Nsour

Pan-Arab standardisation talks held

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) secretary-general, Dr. Zafer Al Sawwaf, Sunday discussed with the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) secretary-general Olle Sturen, fields for cooperation and coordination between the AOSM and the ISO.

Dr. Sawwaf also reviewed programmes and projects included in

AOSM's next year's plan in the field of coordination and unifying Arab standardisation practices and translating world standardisation into the pan-Arab context in addition to developing an Arab information and documentation network in the field of standardisation and metrology.

Mr. Sturen arrived here Sunday morning on a five-day visit to Jordan during which he will acquaint

himself with Jordan's experience in standardisation and visit Jordanian scientific and educational institutions.

Mr. Sturen is expected to deliver a lecture Monday at the University of Jordan to review ISO activities and the importance of standardisation in transferring technology and facilitating an exchange of trade throughout the world.

Yugoslav ambassador briefed about Royal Scientific Society

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Acting President Dr. Fakhruddin Al Daghestani briefed the Yugoslav Ambassador to Jordan, Todor Boja Djevski on the RSS programmes and its goals for supporting scientific projects and research in Jordan.

Dr. Daghestani also explained to the ambassador the RSS' various departments and their contributions to providing consultancy and scientific services to the various construction and industrial sectors in Jordan.

Rifa'i outlines challenges facing Arab Nation

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifa'i Saturday called on the Arab nation to adopt a common strategy to tackle its common challenges and problems in order to achieve Arab goals.

In a lecture delivered at the Professional Association Complex in Amman upon an invitation from the Arab Universities Alumni Club, Mr. Rifa'i said that these challenges are: That of development, the Israeli onslaught on the Arab Nation, the cultural challenges, and self-challenges for building a better future.

Development challenges

On the challenges of development, he said: It is natural for human beings to develop, but the scientific revolution of the present century, which is marked by speed and invention, makes it imperative that we double our efforts to improve and advance.

It is incumbent on our nation to meet the challenges of the enormous requirements of development, and the Arab endeavour should be in step with the modern developments, so that their nation will not lag behind others.

He added that the nation cannot undertake this task unless it devotes all its scientific and intellectual resources and employs them in further research and organisation.

The Arabs, Mr. Rifa'i said, should shoulder their responsibilities and execute their intended plans in order to reach their goals and objectives.

Bridging the gap between the Arab nations and the advanced nations "is essential for establishing ourselves among nations, and it is most urgently needed given our battle with the enemy to protect our existence culturally and militarily."

Mr. Rifa'i stressed that "the Arab Nation should continuously move to bring it in line with the



Zaid Rifa'i

advanced nations so the gap will not be broadened. This, he said, can only be achieved by innovation rather than imitation.

Israeli aggression

In respect of the challenge being posed by the Israeli acts of aggression, Mr. Rifa'i said that it is the greatest challenge to the Arab existence.

He said that Israel invaded our nation with armed forces, conspiracy and by obstinate planning. He went on to say that Israel realises that it has penetrated a world they do not belong to and

which is full of danger with ambitions aimed at two goals.

The first one, he said, is to "consolidate its hold on the Arab lands already occupied, and secondly geographical expansion in the Arab World to the extent drawn up by the Israeli plans.

To entrench these goals, Israel had to protect its entity from inside and outside and to secure itself from danger on both sides.

Mr. Rifa'i explained that protection from inside is achieved through building up its self strength, evicting people from their lands, Judaising lands and

through peaceful means by direct negotiations.

Protecting the Israelis from outside threats, Mr. Rifa'i said, is achieved through military invasions, and through creating internal tensions in the Arab region "which would tear these countries pieces and create warring mini-states."

These plans have been implemented in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and by military attacks on Lebanon.

The question posed here, Mr. Rifa'i said, is what should the Arab stance be in respect of the danger from these Israeli acts.

The answer, he said, is that the Arab governments' and nations' differences should be abolished.

Secondly, the Arabs should understand that separate solutions do not go along with the problem and thirdly that the Arabs should study the ways to meet their challenges taking into consideration past successes and failures.

The Arabs also, Mr. Rifa'i said, should understand that meeting our challenges is a common Arab responsibility.

Cultural challenge

"Our nation is now confronting an immense cultural challenge, and we Arabs are passing through stage in which it is incumbent on us to protect our culture, its character and its identity in the face of western culture creeping in on us," he said.

"Western culture has found its way to our doors through newspapers, magazines, television and radio as well as through novels, plays music, songs, literary and artistic works and poetry," Mr. Rifa'i said.

Even if we want to express ourselves we use French and English terms which mix with our language, he said. Western culture has crept up on us through fashion, the style of dress, food and drink and it has crept up on us through architecture, furniture and beds, he added.

In fact we are overwhelmed by everything western which has indeed robbed us of our genuine traditions and customs and way of life, he said.

"It is perhaps because we are weak that we have been overcome with this culture for we are unlike other oriental nations like China, Japan, India and Pakistan whose people have maintained their culture in every way," Mr. Rifa'i said.

We have to protect and maintain our culture, our national identity and character, he stated. He went on to say "we cannot afford to lose the citizen nor can we afford to lose the nation's treasures which have been left for us in the form of tradition by our fathers. They have left us treasures of a heritage and we ought not to lose any of these," he said.

Self challenge

These emanate from our inner self, from our conscience, and is manifested in the behaviour of the individual towards his or her society and towards the nation and is manifested in the reaction to the behaviour of others and to the environment, he said.

The current state of indifference to events going on around us, even when these events are national tragedies, cannot be justified, he said.

"We cannot afford to have such a disease in our midst as apathy and a refusal to shoulder responsibilities towards the country and people is inexcusable," he said.

The individual is the only factor in life who can confront the challenges and fulfil the aspirations of a people, he said. The Arab aspirations for unity and progress cannot come to us from overseas or from the sky, he added.

If the individual does not show more responsibility and does not devote more concentration to his work and endeavours for his nation, nothing will change and the picture will remain as gloomy as ever, he concluded.



Director of the London Ambulance Service after his arrival in Amman Sunday at the invitation of the Civil Defence Department (Petra photo)

Olympic begins first class service

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first Olympic Airways airliner with first class seats to come to Amman landed at the Queen Alia International Airport Sunday.

On board were eight first class passengers, according to an Olympic Airways spokesman. He said

that the airliner will leave for Athens Monday.

On the occasion of the launch of the first class passenger service, the Olympic Airways director held a luncheon in Amman to honour directors of tourist and travel agencies in Jordan.

Several officials from the Civil Aviation Authority were also present as well as representatives from the press.

Olympic Airways inaugurated its Athens-Amman route on June 3, 1983.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1975
جريدة يمنية عربية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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A shining example

OMAN and South Yemen are two Arab states, neighbouring each other. For the past 15 years, they were consistently at odds over almost everything — starting from each country's system of government, through their global or even Arab ties and outlooks, to the point where their borders meet.

Oman looks West; South Yemen looks East. The former believes in the free enterprise system; the latter is Marxist. The two regimes in Muscat and Aden apparently hated each other so much that no one in the world could in fact believe a reconciliation was ever possible. Not after they fought military battles, directly or in proxy, at any rate.

Yet, Oman and South Yemen are now agreed that the picture should be different. In a statement issued on Thursday, the two sides said they were establishing normal diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, pledging mutual cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The move, the statement said, came in response to a mutual desire by Oman and South Yemen to develop brotherly and good neighbourly relations.

Such a positive development in inter-Arab relations simply cannot go unnoticed. The restoration of ties between the two Arab states in the Gulf is not surprising because it has not exactly materialised all of a sudden. The two countries have been trying to reach agreement for almost a year on Thursday. Saudi Arabia also had blazed the trail in rehabilitating South Yemen and now has good relations with Aden. The only element of surprise in the move, however, is that the step should come at this particular time, when the trend in the Arab World is completely oriented towards narrow self-interests and pan-Arab estrangements.

Surprise or not, South Yemen and Oman did the right thing, and their move should be copied by the rest of us farther west, and elsewhere.

There should be no ideology, or differences over it, in the purpose of Arab unity. Solidarity among Arabs has become more than a necessity, if we are to continue just living as a people and a nation.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Some unanswered questions

PRESIDENT REAGAN has created a new term in political language related to the situation in the Middle East. He called it the escalation of the peace process in the region. In his recent speech broadcast to the nation, Reagan pledged to escalate the process for peace and to retaliate against the perpetrators of the Sunday explosions in Beirut. He said he wants to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region because the area is the key to the political and economic life of the western world. Reagan warned against allowing the area to fall in the hands of forces hostile to the west. He said his proposals still serve as the best means of achieving peace in the region.

But this American attitude prompts us to ask the following questions: 1- How can the threat of reprisals part of the U.S. strategy to escalate the peace process? 2- How can the U.S. administration work for peace while it is unable to force Israel to abandon its settlement policy and grant the Palestinian people their legitimate rights? 3- Since the U.S. is single-handedly trying to solve the issue, why can't it speed up its efforts in this respect and why can't it allow the Europeans to take part in the peace process since our region is vital to all the western world? 4- Does Mr. Reagan consider his continued assistance to Israel and his military support for the Zionist state part of the strategy of escalating the peace process? Finding a solution lies in answering these questions objectively and in an unbiased approach.

Al Dustour: Steadfastness, the only key

THE RAPIDLY moving events in the Arab World and the continuous tragedies and problems plaguing the Arabs have swamped the Palestine problem and caused the Arabs to forget about the occupied Arab lands and Israel's arbitrary measures there. People have even forgotten that the Palestine problem constitutes the core of the Middle East issue and the basic issue from which all the tragedies and the sufferings emanated.

It is perhaps fair to say that the Arabs' tragedies and sufferings are not all of Israel's making, nor have they been brought about by the conspiracies of the enemies of the Arab World and the military intervention in Lebanon. Many of the Arab issues are caused by Arabs themselves and by certain Arab countries ruled by fanatic leaders. Those fighting the PLO's legitimate leadership in Lebanon are also cause of much of the trouble and the tragedy. They are killing their brothers and shedding the blood of their comrades in arms for the sake of serving the interests of a certain Arab country. This conflict in Lebanon is a cause of disappointment to many Palestinians and the Arab countries as a whole, and can only benefit the Israeli enemy. The steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule and their continuous struggle against the occupying forces remain the only remaining hope for the future.

Sawt Al Shaab: Syria emulates Israel

JUST OVER a year ago, Israel was besieging Beirut and the PLO fighters in the city. One year after that, we witness the PLO fighters besieged by the Syrians in Tripoli, north of Beirut aided by the Israeli naval units by sea and the Falangists in other places in Lebanon. All the Arab states are also helping the Syrians with their suspicious silence and their indifference towards the events in Lebanon. The Syrians refrained from storming Tripoli not because they are afraid innocent people would fall victim to the assault nor because they have heeded Arab calls not to take that action, but only because the PLO fighters are in turn besieging a Syrian brigade inside Tripoli. The trapping of the Syrians inside the city places in the PLO hands the only trump card on which the PLO fighters can negotiate and win a deal. It is the only secure thing for Arafat and his men to do vis-a-vis the Syrians. When the Israelis besieged Beirut, they were intent on destroying the PLO fighters. In Tripoli the same scenario is being repeated with the Syrians intent on destroying the PLO's legitimate leadership. Syria wants to substitute Arafat with a new set of leaders that would receive and obey orders from Damascus. Should this happen, the Arab World would remain as divided as ever and the Israelis will continue to achieve their goals in the occupied Arab lands.

DE FACTONOMICS

Revival of colonialism

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that developing countries, particularly the small ones, are paying a high price for the cold war between the two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

A new pattern has been established since the USSR invaded Afghanistan more than three years ago. This pattern has been used last week in the American invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada which has a population of 115,000. In both cases, the major power used its vast military machinery to invade a small country with the pretext of forestalling an ideological change ensuring the security of its people.

The lesson for a developing country is very clear. With the cold war among major powers at its highest, non-alignment

becomes a theoretical aspiration. A developing country should make no mistake where it stands, or expected to stand, in the divided areas of influence. Its political manoeuvrability is limited and any misjudgement will be very costly.

The present pattern of military invasions of small countries reminds us of the last century colonialist era where occupation of the developing world by few European empires dominated international relations until World War II. Nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia were ruled by few imperialist powers which managed to reap vast economic benefits in cheap raw materials, open markets, monopolising key local activities, cheap labour and complete vertical integration in favour of the colonising country.

Needless to say, the revival of colonialism comes at a time when international economic relations are in general not favourable to the developing countries. Official development aid declined in real terms and became more of a tool used by industrialised countries. Terms of trade have worsened for the Third World and its capacity to import shrank.

What remains to be seen is whether the possible default of a debtor developing country will be sought as a pretext for its invasion by one or more industrialised states. Perhaps military invasion would be substituted by a control of most important income-generating activities in the developing country.

The revival of colonialism

imposes new constraints on the freedom of small countries. Their leaders should be very cautious in their moves and do their utmost to avoid having their countries becoming areas of dispute and clash among major powers. Otherwise, their countries will suffer considerably and get nothing except devastation and misery.

Another way for developing countries to invite colonialism is ideological or regional disputes. We have many of these examples in the Arab World. This has weakened our ability and wasted our resources, namely, fighting in the Western Sahara, the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia, the Israeli occupation and colonisation of Arab lands and resources, the Iran-Iraq war and fighting among Lebanese

factions.

The cold war and its colonialist appeal is not only an outcome of political conflict among major powers' interests, but also a reflection of their failure to achieve humanism even within their own borders. In the Soviet Union, there is an instinct feeling and need among citizens for expressing themselves in ownership, work and private incentives. If this feeling was subdued during the difficult socialist transformation period, it should not be given up indefinitely, nor could it be given a lower priority to external security threats even if they were realistic.

In the United States, a historical shift has occurred in the last few years from social development as expressed in med-

icare, education, employment and job creation, and social security advantages in favour of defense industries and programmes. Again, the same excuse was utilised, namely the external threats of Communism.

Let us appeal to major powers to revive détente instead of cold war and colonialism. The non-aligned should form a mediation team to contact the two major powers and help in reaching a more peaceful world.

In our region, we should resist being drawn into a cold war conflict. We realise that Israel becomes more aggressive in conditions of cold war. I have been also much easier to slip into a fight than to put an end to it, regardless of who is winning.

By T.A. Jaber



'What are the boys doing in Lebanon?' Americans still ask

By William B. Quandt

WASHINGTON — The tragic deaths of more than 200 Marines have forced Americans to ask why we are in Lebanon. President Reagan, who bears the prime responsibility for providing a clear answer, has not done so.

President Reagan's deepest instincts seem to tell him that Lebanon is a crucial test in the East-West conflict. If that were the case, then we should be prepared for even greater American military involvement and, inevitably, more casualties.

But President Reagan is a cautious politician who knows that the American public and Congress do not want to see more Marines die in Lebanon. So he also must consider the need to promote political reconciliation among Lebanon's warring factions. The problem is that Mr. Reagan's strident rhetoric complicates the political-diplomatic task by stiffening Syrian intransigence and holding out a false hope of a military solution to the embattled government of President Amin Gemayel.

Some analysts, such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, believe that, in the present circumstances, political reconciliation in Lebanon can only be a victory for Syria. He believes that such a victory would boost Soviet prestige and would thus be dangerous to American interests. This leads him to recommend redressing the balance of power in Lebanon before seeking political accommodation. In effect, this means that American and Israeli military power must be used to weaken Syrian influence.

A flaw in this strategy is that neither Israel nor the United States is anxious to go to war with Syria to change the balance of power among contending factions in Lebanon. Israel sent its forces into Lebanon in the summer of 1982 to weaken the Palestine Liberation Organisation, not to drive out the Syrians. Recent Israeli steps toward withdrawal suggest that it does not feel that its vital interests are affected by Syrian domination of northern and eastern Lebanon. Clearly, Mr. Reagan cannot threaten Syria with an Israeli strike.

Mr. Kissinger is correct that any political deal struck today in Lebanon will reflect Syria's strong position, but it is a vital interest, worth more American lives, to prevent such an outcome? Let us look carefully at what such a bargain might entail.

First, the United States would have to accept the unhappy fact

that significant portions of Lebanon will remain under Israeli and Syrian influence for some time. Early withdrawal of all foreign troops is not a realistic goal.

Second, we would have to lend our weight to a major effort at political reconciliation. If this is to mean anything, it would require that President Gemayel and his Falangist supporters agree to give up some power to their adversaries, particularly to the Shiite Muslims, who are the largest and most underrepresented of Lebanon's many sects.

Any government that emerges from serious political talks would initially be somewhat fragile. It would also be less overtly pro-American and pro-Israeli and more attentive to Syrian interests than the present government is. Yet the new government need not be entirely subservient to Damascus. Moreover, Amin Gemayel could remain intact and continue to receive American support and a prolonged truce in Lebanon's internal strife might be possible. A new government almost certainly would not carry out the Lebanese-Israeli security agreement of last May, but that now seems to be a dead letter in any case.

It is possible, of course, that this modest outcome would prove to be elusive. But the United States has not yet demonstrated a serious commitment to finding a political solution in Lebanon. In 1958, after sending in the Marines, we did foster a political agreement. Within months, the Marines were home and for 10 years Lebanon was spared further strife.

President Reagan now needs help to devise a comparable strategy for 1983. He has correctly ruled out immediate withdrawal of the Marines and further escalation of the United States' commitment. But that leaves a vast range of choices. Mr. Reagan would do well to move slowly, seeking bipartisan support and advice.

We must recognise that the United States can do little in the short term to change the way power is distributed among contending Lebanese factions. And we must seek a political settlement that reflects those alignments. Such an outcome may not be ideal, but it could be fully compatible with American national interests. The alternative of using United States military power to change the balance of forces holds the promise of much greater bloodshed — both Lebanese and American. — The New York Times.

Grenada said to have split NATO

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — The NATO alliance has split apart over U.S. action in Grenada, and Western leaders are showing signs of acute nervousness over the political repercussions.

President Reagan's armed intervention against the Marxist-ruled Caribbean island sparked widespread criticism in Western Europe and outright condemnation by some leading allies.

Throughout the 16-nation alliance, officials said the open clash could be seriously damaging at a time when NATO is in bad need of public support as it prepares for the controversial siting of U.S. missiles in Europe. "Nothing could be worse just a few weeks before the first missiles are due to arrive. Grenada has raised important issues and everybody is acutely anxious," a senior NATO official said.

At the United Nations, France and the Netherlands joined in a Security Council vote against the U.S.-led invasion. Britain, seriously embarrassed as Mr. Reagan's closest ally, abstained.

West Germany called for prompt withdrawal of the U.S. force which invaded Grenada on Tuesday, supported by small units from six Caribbean countries. Mr. Reagan said he acted to save American lives, forestall chaos and restore democracy.

Italy and Canada voiced strong public doubts over the U.S. decision. Britain said its advice was ignored, and both Bonn and London protested they had not been properly consulted.

Even newspapers sympathetic to Mr. Reagan warned the invasion could unleash a wave of anti-Americanism, putting a grave strain on NATO unity, and leaving European leaders were quick to brand the U.S. guilty of breaching international law.

Alliance diplomats in European capitals said they were hoping to "limit the damage" but conceded this would be much harder than at other times of U.S.-European friction.

U.S. officials in Washington and Europe said they were surprised by the sharp reaction and the often vitriolic attacks on Mr. Reagan's policies by European politicians and commentators.

The invasion revived criticism of what has been widely seen in Europe as a Reagan crusade against Communism, and recalled earlier bitter transatlantic rows and "misperceptions" over arms control policy and East-West trade.

The U.S. action was seized on by anti-nuclear campaigners as a new weapon in their fight against U.S. missile deployments.

Britain's opposition Labour Party and West German Social Democrats questioned whether the U.S. could be relied on to honour pledges to act jointly with allies over the possible use of European-based nuclear weapons.

Political observers said the doubts could evolve as a key issue in Europe's nuclear debate.

British ministers suggested consultation processes within NATO, often criticised by the Europeans, were in disarray.

Consultation by the U.S. "was regrettably less than we would

have wished," British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended the U.S. as a close ally and consistent champion of freedom, but admitted Mr. Reagan had brushed off Britain's "very considerable doubts."

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Bonn "would have welcomed the opportunity to express its opinion before the decision was made to use armed forces."

Bonn officials, usually vocally pro-U.S., said they would have advised against the invasion if they had been asked.

The U.S. move was expected to lead to a major reappraisal of consultation processes between NATO countries, diplomats said.

Mr. Genscher, bracing for an anti-nuclear revolt when the West German parliament debates the missile basing plan on Nov. 21, complained that "the latest developments affect us... politically and psychologically."

British officials feared similar hostile fallout when the Thatcher government seeks approval for the missiles in an expected stormy parliamentary debate Monday.

The first 41 of a projected 572 U.S. Pershing-2s and cruises are to be installed in Britain, West Germany and Italy by the end of this year if there is no agreement in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles.

Anti-nuclear campaigners staged massive demonstrations in all three countries last week. The missiles have emerged as the prime political issue facing many European governments.

In London, the dispute over Grenada has focused on the dur-

ability of Britain's 40-year-old "special relationship" with the U.S., a link all governments have sought to preserve.

NATO diplomats said the potential damage to the alliance was probably containable if the U.S. acted quickly to withdraw its force of more than 2,000 Marines, rangers and paratroops.

They welcomed assurances by Mr. Reagan on Thursday that he intended to pull them out soon, leaving Grenadan leaders to form a new provisional government.

The Grenada clash coincided with clear signs of strain between the U.S. and its three partners in a Multinational Force operation in Beirut, where over 290 U.S. and French troops were killed in bomb attacks on Sunday Oct. 23.

U.S., British, French and Italian foreign ministers met in Paris on Thursday to discuss Lebanese developments, and Britain's Sir Howe said they agreed on the need for "better consultation" in the future.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson admitted differences on the role of the force. He said France wanted only to reply to "guerrilla attacks" while the U.S. thought it should take the initiative in staging pre-emptive strikes.

Other members of the force are also concerned over Mr. Reagan's strong criticism of Syria, which they believe must eventually play a role in Middle East negotiations, diplomats said.

The London Times said the row over Grenada showed that "efforts to bridge the broader differences in the alliance must be redoubled on both sides of the Atlantic."

Sino-Soviet differences softening

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

PEKING — On the face of it, Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichov had little to show for three weeks of hard work when he left China Saturday after a third round of talks aimed at normalising the two countries relations.

The veteran deputy foreign minister was accompanied to the plane by his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, who took him by the arm as they crossed the runway at Peking Airport, chatting amicably.

Even before Mr. Ilyichov had boarded the special Tupolev airliner sent to bring him home, Mr. Qian was telling reporters that, though the talks had helped increase mutual understanding, big differences still remained.

There had been no breakthrough on what for China were the three major obstacles to pro-

gress: Moscow's troop and missile build-up along China's borders, its continuing military presence in Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea.

But China's pragmatic leadership sees no contradiction between continuing to oppose Soviet influence and steadily improving state-to-state relations with Moscow.

The two sides have now met three times since October 1982. In a mutually agreed statement this afternoon, they called their latest talks useful and scheduled a fourth session for Moscow next March.

Such a series of talks seemed almost unthinkable 18 months ago when the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made a public offer to heal the split with China after a quarter-century.

Peking's initial reaction was to tell Moscow "we want deeds, not

words", and to set out its conditions for normalisation, removal of the "three obstacles", which have figured in almost every official Chinese statement on the subject ever since.

Yet Mr. Brezhnev's truce appeal in March 1982 can now be seen as well-timed. It coincided with a rethink of China's foreign policy, a conscious decision to seek détente on its border to release men, money and energy for the leadership's economic modernisation drive.

There may have been little progress towards political détente with Moscow in the interim, but China has gone ahead with resuming bilateral cultural, educational and sporting ties.

Trade between the two has increased dramatically, albeit from a low base, and is expected almost to double in 1984 to around \$1.5 billion, according to East European sources.

There is a plan to open crossing points along the long-tense border, and there is even talk of Soviet experts returning to revamp outdated factories built in the 1950s during the palmy days of Sino-Soviet fraternity.

China's pragmatic approach, inspired by Deng Xiaoping, the country's paramount leader, is designed to leave the government's hands free to tackle the enormous task of building China into a modern power.

The same aim underlies the recent softening of attacks on the United States, long reviled for continuing arms sales to the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan, but valued as the prime source for the finance and technology needed in the modernisation drive.

As one diplomat said: "China needs all the time it can win to try to modernise. It wants to neutralise all possible areas of conflict."

LETTERS

U.S. double standards

To the Editor:

I fully agree with your opinion (Editorial, Jordan Times, Oct. 27-28, 1983) that superpowers should not invade sovereign and independent states.

The U.S.-led invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada last week indeed came as a surprise, but what is even more surprising is to know that the invading force mainly belongs to the same country which "punished" the USSR for invading Afghanistan by imposing the grain embargo, and by boycotting the Moscow Olympic games.

Hanan Ayyoub,
Amman

جريدة يمنية

'Australia indirectly caught up in Mideast quagmire'

This is the first of three articles in which the writer, who is a lecturer in sociology at Yarmouk University, looks at select features which characterise the Arab community in Australia, and the influence this community exerts on the policies and attitude-formation of the Australian government and people. Dr. Ata lived and studied in Australia, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology at Melbourne University. He visited Australia in August this year to attend the second Australian Middle East Conference in Melbourne and delivered a lecture at the Conference. Dr. Ata has made a thorough study on the impact of Westernisation on Muslim Arab Women and the "Lebanese Community in Australia". The second article will appear in Tuesday's Jordan Times and the third part on Wednesday.

By Dr. Ibrahim Ata
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Recently I was invited by the Department of International Relations at the Australian National University to talk on the subject of treatment of Arabs by the Australian Press and school textbooks. The invitation eventuated in the rising interest in the Arab community as well as an increasing distortion of their image by the press.

Although Australia is 8,000 miles from the Middle East, it has been caught up, however indirectly, in the political quagmire of the area, and its echoes have been translated in the last frontier of civilisation.

Whilst Australia has played a certain role in Middle Eastern affairs including the events of 1949, the Suez crisis in 1956, the Multinational Forces in the Lebanon since 1970, and in Sinai since 1980, its economic ties particularly grew under Whitlam's Labour government in 1975. At present trade figures with the Arab countries are \$1.8 billion.

Despite the growing economic ties between the regions of the Middle East and Australia, the latter's Middle Eastern policies have not been quite even-handed. In-

ced, since the Liberal/National Party's return to office in 1976, Australia's vote at most United Nations Resolutions has been a replica of the United States.

Whilst the bulk of trade is still with "moderate" Arab countries, Australia's so-called "even-handed" policy continues to leave so much room to be desired.

With the advent of the Labour Party in 1982, the voices of moderation, such as those of Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden and Minister of Trade Lionel Bowen, began to be heard again on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although traditionally Socialist leftist, the Labour Party is much less anti-Arab than the National Liberal Party: the NLP leader Bob Hawke, the current prime minister, has traditionally been pro-Israeli.

Whichever way the pendulum will ultimately swing, the basis of policy differences between the two political parties (the ALP and the NLP) towards the Middle East continues to be ideological. Likewise, the growing pro-Arab intellectual minority amongst Australians, and non-governmentalist radio stations such as 3 CR is ideologically motivated.

What then is the attitude and opinion on the ordinary Aus-

tralian on this issue?

Available evidence indicates that "opinion" follows policy, and the government in office attempts to manipulate the public. The pattern of public opinion has it that if the Australian man in the street happens to have any firm views towards the Middle East at all, he is likely to be pro-Israeli. Polls conducted by the age and the Australian (Australian newspapers) immediately after the invasion of Lebanon clearly support this observation.

Any concrete interest amongst Australia's government and non-government circles in the growth of Islamic migrant communities has been recent. This is not surprising in view of the figures which Charles Price, a leading demographer, presents. Australia's Muslim community numbered

which totalled 84,000 and of which the Christians made up 69 per cent, according to Price. The Egyptians who number 15,000 occupy the second place. The Palestinian-Jordanian community numbered 1,000 in 1978, but unofficial sources estimate the figures at 4,000 at present. People of Jewish ancestry numbered 91,000 in 1981.

Since the first wave of migration, Arab/Lebanese migrants to Australia had economic and cultural disadvantage, and linguistically and physically distinguishable. By contrast, the first Jewish migrants were not continental Jews, but English-speaking Englishmen undistinguishable from other migrant Anglo-Saxon settlers. (There were about eight Jews on the first fleet to Australia in 1788).

Since the first wave of migration, Arab/Lebanese migrants to Australia had economic and cultural disadvantage, and linguistically and physically distinguishable. By contrast the first Jewish migrants were not continental Jews, but English-speaking Englishmen undistinguishable from other migrant Anglo-Saxon settlers. (There were about eight Jews on the first fleet to Australia in 1788.)

about 2,000 during World War II, and increased to 100,000 by 1980; whereas the national population figure was 9 million in 1945 and reached 15 million in 1981.

In 1978, the largest Arab community was the Lebanese-Syrian,

Educational, professional and residential features for the above two communities have continued to follow the same pattern as those during the first waves of migration. For example, whilst the Jewish post-graduates are four

times the national average, the ratio of those from the Muslim Arab community was only one tenth of the national norm; those with a doctorate were less than a handful.

The Arab Middle Eastern communities in Australia remain relatively poor, 000-assimilate and reside in low status clusters. In addition, their institutions are divided along religious-cultural and socio-regional lines. For example, the results from my research on the Lebanese migrants in 1979 indicate that 45 per cent perceived more divisions within their community than is the case in Lebanon, and only 33 per cent indicated the reverse.

Lack of homogeneity is similarly reflected in Australia's Arabic Press. By 1981, there were 10 Arabic papers reflecting a gamut of differing ideologies.

The select features analysed above serve as a broad guide line about the status, mobility and potential influence that the Arab Muslim community exerts.

The defense of the Arab cause remains in the hands of a few members in the community who are often hampered by language and culture barriers and lack familiarity with the Anglo-Saxon mores.

A Foreign Affairs representative in Canberra disclosed that Arab diplomats can do with less courtesy and protocol and more with public relations, and (mental) aggressiveness. The biggest reason for bias is undoubtedly ignorance; Arabs have just done a poor job in telling Australians their story, he said.

This study has been more con-

cerned with the status, characteristics and influence of the Arab community on Australian politics than with drawing comparisons between Jews and Arabs in Australia.

A number of factors, such as divisions within the community, lack of credible spokesmen, disadvantaged background features, and the large waves of recent arrivals, were cited, however broadly, to explain the relative fallibility of population numbers as a guide to the possible 'clout' no government policies.

Whilst the second generation of Arab-Australians might herald fiercer winds of political 'clout', effective Arab diplomatic representation can exert immediate pressure on the government and media to improve the deteriorating Arab image.

Randa Habib's Corner

How about a little sleep?

In Amman it is becoming impossible to relax and sleep soundly after a hard day's work.

Whether you live down an avenue or a small side street, the traffic noises prevent you from resting.

Trucks and speeding cars shatter your nerves, and the lucky ones who have terraces large enough to receive friends for dinner in the open air can hardly hear themselves. Therefore, some of them have given up this pleasure altogether.

The solution would be to live in a residential area, you might say, and this is what I used to believe. But unfortunately the reality is quite different. In the so-called "peaceful" streets, the parents are less apprehensive about allowing their children to play outside.

As a result, balls, rubber bands, pop guns, result in a cacophony, and all this happens under your window. During hot evenings this can go on until very late. Furthermore, it is in those streets that youngsters who drive "daddy's car" operate away from the watchful eyes of the police. They try their brakes at corners and this startles you; they play at imitating American TV cops and robbers, and chase each other from street to street.

And last but not least the noise of motorcycles: More and more Jordanian youngsters own motorcycles and they drive them at night for several reasons: First, during the day they are at school. Second, in those discreet streets, the police is less likely to catch them, check their papers and see if they are wearing crash helmets (which they rarely do). At last at night they take their girlfriends out and what more can they do to impress the girls than to take them for a ride?

Sometimes one wonders where to live in Amman just to enjoy a little peace....

Focusing attention on traders

By Fakhri Kassar

It would be a bad idea for a journalist to sit down to talk with a merchant in downtown Amman or a dealer in used clothes. The journalist or television interviewer would discover and relay to his readers or viewers the secrets of those used clothes, the way they had been imported, whether they are subject to customs duty, whether the dealer makes as much profit as those who trade in brand new clothing. He would know who buys these clothes, and whether it is true that rich families frequent stores which sell such clothes with the purpose of finding particular clothes that do not exist anywhere else in the local market, and so it would be impossible for others to wear anything similar. It wouldn't be a bad idea for a journalist to discover the merchant's complaints, problems and hopes and aspirations, and his relationship with his customers. He can find out whether the dealer had acquired the trade or inherited the occupation from his father. Such a dialogue can unfold many secrets and reveal the truth about the status, role, hopes and social condition of the traders or artisans.

Has anyone ever thought of the idea of focusing public attention on tradesmen, the nature of their work through the information media?

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SPORTS

Uproar over controversial judges' decision at world gymnastics

BUDAPEST (R) — A near-capacity audience erupted in a storm of booing and whistling when China's Li Ning was denied a gold medal in the individual rings competition on Sunday's final day of the World Gymnastics Championships.

Li, favourite for the title after leading the points standings in the team competition, was awarded only 9.950 for his performance on Sunday, missing the gold by 0.025 of a point.

The outstanding 16-year-old Soviet Dmitri Belozertchev and Japan's Koji Gushiken both recorded maximum 10-point scores to finish equal first while Li had to settle for the bronze.

The Chinese camp and the spectators made it abundantly clear they did not agree with the judges' decision and the noise in Budapest's indoor sports stadium was deafening as the audience demonstrated its disapproval.

The Chinese were assuaged and the booing changed to applause as they rushed across to the international jury to lodge an immediate protest.

The crowd became even more frenzied when the six judges left the auditorium, reserving their special displeasure for Soviet Boris Shakhlin, one of the two chief judges.

And they exploded in fury yet again during the medals ceremony when it became clear the Chinese protest had been disallowed. The audience listened to the Japanese national anthem in silence but large sections hooted and whistled when the Soviet anthem was played.

The reception clearly upset Belozertchev, who appeared to be in tears and stepped down quickly from the rostrum once he had received his medal.

Happily for Belozertchev, who became the youngest male to win the world individual title on Friday, it soon became clear that the crowd's anger was not directed at him personally but at the judges.

Belozertchev confirmed his status as the outstanding male gymnast of the championships with 10 points on the last event of the session, the high bar, to give him his third gold of the day and win a heart-warming round of applause from the spectators.

Belozertchev also captured gold on the pommel horse on Sunday and silver on the floor to take his overall medal tally to six, including no fewer than five golds.

The Soviets, whose dominance of world gymnastics had appeared to be under severe threat when they surrendered the men's team title to the Chinese, were in almost total ascendancy Sunday.

In addition to Belozertchev's feats, Artour Akopian won the vault and Vladimir Artemov shared first place with China's Lou Yun on the parallel bars.

The only exercise where the Soviets did not at least share gold was on the floor where China's Tong Fei recorded a spectacular and popular victory.

Tong demonstrated a comprehensive repertoire of acrobatics to finish with a perfect backwards triple flip and score a thoroughly-deserved 10 points.

Lourchenko lands women's all-round title

Natalia Lourchenko of the Soviet Union presented a dazzling display of gymnastics to clinch the

women's all-round title here on Saturday and give her country their third gold medal.

Lourchenko, the overall individual leader after the team competition, scored 39.75 points out of a maximum 40 for a winning total of 79.350. Compatriot Olga Mostepanova was second and Romanian Ecaterina Szabo third.

Lourchenko, an 18-year-old student from Rostov-on-Don, was in total command from her very first exercise. The 1.56-metre tall Soviet cartwheeled on to the springboard, flew across the vault and performed a gravity-defying one and a half backward flip before making a perfect landing.

The judges awarded her the maximum 10 points without hesitation and the hearts of her 35 rivals must have sunk as they realised only a miracle could prevent the Soviet winning the title.

Lourchenko's other 10-point score came on the floor, where her love of classical ballet gave her comprehensive series of leaps, handstands and somersaults a grace and fluidity lacking in many of the other routines.

Asked afterwards how she had reacted to her victory Lourchenko replied: "Naturally I am very happy, but now I am already thinking of Los Angeles."

"I shall practise a lot until then and I shall have new exercises on the floor and on the beam."

And Soviet coach Vladimir Rastvorov sounded a warning to any country hoping to overhaul the Soviets at next year's Olympics.

Szabo, whose impish personality has caught the imagination of the crowd over the past week, also scored 10 on the floor when she whirled through a succession of complex routines which revealed fully her amazing flexibility and control.

The crowd clapped, whistled and stamped in prolonged applause after she had finished and a score of less than the maximum would have resulted in an instant lynching party for the judges.

East German Maxi Gnauck, returning to international competition after intricate surgery earlier this year, could not maintain the momentum which saw her top of the individual standings after the compulsory team events.

Gnauck, who fell heavily from the uneven bars just a day before the European Championships in May, showed her return to full confidence and form was complete with a perfect score on the same apparatus on Saturday night.

Holding, Daniel spearhead West Indies fight-back

NEW DELHI (R) — West Indies fought back to upset India's ambitions of a massive first innings total by taking their last seven wickets for 165 in the second cricket test here on Sunday.

India were all out for 464, a sizeable total but by no means as big as seemed likely from the overnight 299 for three, and West Indies were 45 for one in reply at the close of the second day. Monday is a rest day.

Gordon Greenidge, who scored 194 when West Indies won the first test in the six-match series by an innings last week, was an early casualty this time, falling lbw to off spinner Kirri Azad for 33.

Dilip Vengsarkar, who completed a test career best of 159, and all-rounder Roger Binny, who anchored the latter part of India's innings with 52, shared the spo-

light with fast bowlers Michael Holding and Wayne Daniel, who spearheaded West Indies' fight-back.

Holding finished with four for 107 and Daniel took three for 86 after both performed with great heart on a dead pitch.

Holding added two more wickets to those he took on Saturday, including Vengsarkar, in controversial circumstances after the Indian middle order batsman had extended his fourth wicket partnership with Ravi Shastri to 145.

The dismissal of Vengsarkar, who disputed being given out caught at slip, triggered off a collapse in which three wickets tumbled while only 17 runs were added as India declined to 383 for six.

Vengsarkar, who exceeded by two runs his previous test best, against England at Lord's last year, hit a six and 20 fours. He indicated he had been struck on

the arm when he was ruled to have been caught from a short, lifting ball by Holding.

Shastri, who batted 185 minutes for 49, was lbw to a delivery from Winston Davis that kept low.

Mohinder Amarnath, who was reported to be indisposed and dropped from number three to seven, continued a sequence of low scores when he was caught off his glove for one from a short delivery by Daniel.

Kapil Dev and Sharma Madan Lal were both in for more than 50 minutes, but neither could get to grips with the bowling and it was Binny, playing forceful strokes and choosing the right balls to hit, who furthered India's total.

Binny was last out five minutes before tea, and in the final session Greenidge dominated his opening partnership with Desmond Haynes, batting so comfortably he looked set for another big score until Azad had him leg before with a delivery which kept low as it spun.

The problems Azad and Shastri caused the West Indians suggested Clive Lloyd might have erred in neglecting Larry Gomes and Viv Richards while India were piling up runs earlier in the day.

Victory for Waldegaard in Ivory Coast Rally but championship undecided

ABIDJAN (R) — Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard won the Ivory Coast Motor Rally for the second time here on Sunday to leave the destiny of the World Championship still undecided.

Championship leader Hannu Mikkola of Finland, who needed victory to secure the drivers' title for the first time, finished second in his Audi Quattro after losing a seven-minute lead over Waldegaard through suspension trouble.

Mikkola now takes an 18-point championship lead over West German World Champion Walter Roehrl into the British rally next month, the final round of the championship.

The 41-year-old Finn seemed almost certain of victory at the end of Saturday's fourth stage. But in the last 594-km (371-mile) stage from the port of San Pedro to here, Mikkola lost valuable time repairing his rear suspension and Waldegaard swept past to win the 4,778-km (2,986-mile) event by 11 minutes.

Waldegaard, one of the world's most experienced drivers who won here in a Mercedes three years ago, finished 90 minutes clear of his teammate and compatriot Per Eklund back in third.

It was Toyota's best result in five appearances in the rally their previous best being a second place.

With Roehrl not starting the rally because his Lancia team had already secured the manufacturers' title, Mikkola needed nothing less than victory — worth 20 points — to take the crown.

His second place — worth 15 — means Roehrl must win the British rally with Mikkola finishing out of the points to retain the title.

Local drivers again fared well in the traditionally tough event, with Samir Assefi in a privately-entered Toyota finishing third ahead of Alain Ambrosino in a Nigerian-made Peugeot 505 and Eugene Salim in a Mitsubishi.

Only eight of the 50 starters completed the rally.

Samarach happy with Olympic security

BUDAPEST (R) — Antonio Samarach, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Sunday he was satisfied so far with security arrangements for next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Asked at a news conference on the final day of the World Gymnastics Championships here if he was happy with the security plans in Los Angeles, Samarach said: "At this point yes."

"I hope nothing will happen. The Olympic committee has taken the best measures to avoid something happening at the Olympic Games," he said.

Samarach admitted there were still some problems with ticket allocations and said not only the IOC but also National Olympic Committees were continuing to negotiate with the Los Angeles Organising Committee.

Niva dominates Pharaoh's Rally

CAIRO (Agencies) — French drivers dominated the Pharaoh's Rally '83 in Egypt by claiming the first three positions in the race.

The three Frenchmen all driving Niva cars were led by Andrea Trioso who won the race.

The rally route was through desert roads followed by the coastal roads of the Red Sea. The 2000 km distance was finished in eight days with only 12 cars from the original 20 finishing the race.

New Zealanders score convincing squash victories

PERTH (R) — Wales, Ireland and New Zealand all launched their challenge for the Women's World Team Squash Championship confidently here on Sunday by winning their opening round matches without dropping a rubber.

The New Zealanders were most convincing, romping to their 3-0 win over Canada without losing a game. But the Welsh, 3-0 conquerors over Sweden, and Ireland, who beat the United States by the same score, were not far behind.

Navratilova races to victory

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion Martina Navratilova roared to victory over 18-year-old Catherine Tanvier of France here on Sunday to win the Stuttgart Grand Prix Tennis Tournament... and her second \$30,000 Porsche sports car.

The Czechoslovak-born American, who has lost just once this year, crushed Tanvier 6-1, 6-2 to collect her second Porsche in as many years from the \$150,000 tournament.

"You can never have too many cars," the 27-year-old Prague-born champion joked after recording her 77th win of the season, which was more a lesson for Tanvier and the 2,500 crowd than a keenly contested final.

Vital triumph for Pakistan in champions hockey

KARACHI (R) — A goal in each half helped reigning World Champions Pakistan to an unconvincing but vital 2-0 win over 1980 Olympic gold medalists India in the Champions' Trophy Men's Hockey Tournament here on Sunday.

Inside-right Mushtaq Ahmed netted the first goal after 28 minutes and right-winger Kaleemullah secured the victory with a penalty stroke a minute from time to take Pakistan level with fellow-favourites Australia at the top of the table.

But India are rooted at the foot of the round-robin six-nation tournament, pointless after two games having scored just one goal and conceded four.

Despite the two-goal margin, Pakistan failed to take total control of a fiercely competitive match as India, who dominated

for long periods, failed to convert their superiority into goals.

Pakistani goalkeeper Shahid Ali Khan made two desperate saves as India swarmed forward and denied the Olympic champions eight times from penalty corners.

But the Indian onslaught subsided once the hosts went in front. Pakistani captain Hanif Khan sent Mushtaq Ahmed away to weave a path through the Indian defence and score with an angled shot seven minutes before halftime.

India pushed forward looking for an equaliser in the second half and were clearly upset by the decision of French umpire Gillet to award the penalty which allowed Pakistan a flattering 2-0 win.

EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND ANNOUNCEMENT

The Embassy of Switzerland in Amman announces that, as from Tuesday Nov. 1, 1983, the opening hours shall be as follows:

Saturday - Thursday : from 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Friday : weekly holiday

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

Government Tendering Directorate Announcement
School Building Project
TAFILAH POLYTECHNIC
(MOE - PROJECT No. 4)

Project: Tafilah Polytechnic/Area (14000)m². Local Building contractors who are classified as (General), and all international contracting firms from member countries of the World Bank for Development and Re-construction, Switzerland and Taiwan, are invited to apply for purchase of tendering document from project Implementation Unit/Ministry of Education. Tel. 669181 against a nonrefundable sum. of JD 150 for each copy.

— Last date for purchasing of tender documents is November 28, 1983.
— Last date for submitting tenders is December 14, 1983 at the Govt. Tenders Directorate.

Notes.
2. Tenderers shall submit their offers in two separate envelopes, the first one containing information about their companies, including personnel, equipment, plan for project management, progress schedule, present work load stating commitment and percentage of completion in each project, and the second envelope includes the financial proposal.
2. Prices in B.O.Q. shall be filled in words as well as in figures.

3. A tender Bond of JD 50 000 shall be attached to the offer.

Chairman, Central Tendering Committee
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

Spode



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APPLICANTS SHOULD HAVE EXCELLENT COMMAND OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, TYPING & CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

THOSE INTERESTED MAY PREPARE C.V. AND CALL TEL 665335

ANNOUNCEMENT

The embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has the honour to inform that from the 31 October 1983 has moved to its new premises at the following address:

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JABAL AMMAN, 5th CIRCLE

behind the Shmeisani Station for super benzine.
Telephone no: 818151, 818152
P.O. Box 9018

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION TO CONSULTING FIRMS

Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites consulting engineering firms to apply for pre-qualification for consulting services for the reuse of the treated effluent water from waste stabilisation ponds for agricultural use.

The tender conditions and scope of work are available at the Tenders Division in the AWSA office. The cost of each copy is JD 50 (nonrefundable). The latest date to obtain these documents is 10:00 a.m. Sunday November 20th, 1983.

General Manager
Mohammad S. Kilani

Important
Proposals to this tender will be received not later than 10:00 a.m., December 5th, 1983. Two separate numbered envelopes should be submitted. No. (1) Pre-qualification Documents (2) The Financial Offer.

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2. CARETAKER: For a 16-apartment building near the University of Jordan. Female preferred.
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Contact: 864318 or write P.O. 8151, Amman

لقد انجزت

U.S. vows to stop Cuban guerrillas in Grenada

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Marines and paratroopers in Grenada will use all necessary means — including air strikes — to eliminate continued sniper fire from Cuban guerrillas, defence officials say.

They reported sporadic fighting Saturday near the Pears airstrip in northern Grenada, including an attack on a Marine patrol and gunfire directed at a Marine helicopter which was not damaged.

Asked whether air strikes would be used against the remaining guerrilla forces, an official said: "Anything is possible to remove the Cuban threat from the populace."

In a report Saturday officials said that in five days of fighting U.S. casualties were 11 killed, 76 wounded and seven missing.

An unusual Saturday session of the Senate voted 53-18 for an amendment to lift restrictions on press coverage of the fighting.

News organisations have protested at the administration's tight restrictions on coverage and the amendment says the government will not prevent free media access to news sources of their choice and will end unreasonable limitations on the number of reporters allowed in to Grenada.

The Pentagon said a total of 500 U.S. citizens and 76 other foreign nationals, including 25 Canadians, had been evacuated from the island.

Officials conceded the U.S. invading forces met stiffer opposition than expected. Intelligence estimates had put the number of Cubans on the island at about 500 or 600 construction workers, but officials said the invasion force found there were about 1,100, many of them trained soldiers.

They made no prediction of how long the mopping-up operation might take but the Pentagon noted the invasion force was already being cut back.

About 700 special counter-insurgency ranger forces had already been airlifted back to the United States, the officials said.

A total of 1,900 Marines and paratroopers invaded the island on Tuesday morning in what the Reagan administration called a move to protect the 1,000-odd Americans there and to restore order after Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was toppled in a faction feud and later killed in a military coup.

The U.S. acted at the request of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Countries (OECC), which felt its own islands threatened by the administration that took over in Grenada.

One-day delay

A one-day delay in mounting the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada allowed the Cubans to build up defences at the new airport on the island, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said Saturday night.

A Cuban colonel was flown into Grenada on Sunday and supervised defence preparations at Point Salines Airport, he said on television.

"I regret that the landing could not have started on Sunday night rather than Monday, because this gave the Cuban workers time to organise their defences," he said.

Mr. Adams' remarks were the first indication that plans existed to mount the invasion ahead of 0500 (0900 GMT) Monday, the time a U.S. military spokesman said it took place.

Mr. Adams said it was possible Cuba might have been informed of the discussions on mounting the invasion among leaders of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in port of Spain last weekend.

Earlier Saturday Cuba's ambassador to Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam, Ivan Cesar Martinez, told newsmen a Col. Tortolo had been flown to Grenada ahead of the invasion.

"His job was to communicate to the Cuban workers at Point Salines that in case of attack they should defend themselves to the death," he said.

Arms and ammunition, well hidden in the woods and hills of Grenada, could mean a tougher fight than expected for U.S. troops now trying to secure the island, a Caribbean journalist said Saturday.

Alister Hughes, correspondent in Grenada for the Caribbean news agency, was freed last Wednesday from detention on the island since the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) there took control on Oct. 19.

Flown out by the U.S. military, he told a press conference in Barbados that the invading U.S. forces could be dragged into a longer campaign than expected because the PRA had access to guns and ammunition in arms caches around the island.

"The battle is not over. When I left there (Friday), there were still planes overhead, explosions, anti-aircraft fire and snipers in the woodland area just outside the capital, St. George's," he said.

Mr. Hughes told the press conference of PRA men walking around in civilian disguise and said a security man told him some men had been seen hiding arms and ammunition in a field near St. George's which was later raided by U.S. Marines.



A U.S. soldier walks past a huge store of captured ammunition found near Port Salines Airport (A.P. wirephoto)

Speaking of Oct. 19, the day Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed, Mr. Hughes said he saw Mr. Bishop in St. George's market square, looking weak and haggard after being freed by a crowd of between 8,000 and 10,000 supporters.

All Mr. Bishop could say when approached by Mr. Hughes was: "The masses."

Mr. Hughes said Premier Bishop may have been leading a crowd to Fort Rupert to free his government's attorney-general, Kenrick Radix, who had been imprisoned for heading a march demanding the prime minister's release from house arrest.

Mr. Hughes said Premier Bishop was freed at about 10.30 a.m.

He did not go with the prime minister to the fort, but he heard two big explosions and saw wounded people rushing down from there later.

Mr. Hughes said a helicopter had been shot down close to St. George's on Tuesday and that another was picked off by snipers.

Argentines go to polls after 8 yrs

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Long queues formed outside polling stations in Buenos Aires Sunday as voting began in elections to return Argentina to democracy after nearly eight years of military rule.

Sunny weather prevailed in most of the country. The 18 million voters have a straight choice between the trade union-based Peronist Party, whose presidential candidate is Italo Luder, and the reformist Radical Party, led by Raul Alfonsín, which draws its strength from the middle class.

A close result is expected. Voting is compulsory for all men and women over 18 and the polls will remain open from eight a.m. (1100 GMT) to six p.m. (2100 GMT).

President Reynaldo Bignone told a radio interviewer he felt personal satisfaction at fulfilling an important mission to bring the country back to democracy.

"Today is the achievement of an objective," said Gen. Bignone, who was charged by the armed forces in July last year with supervising Argentina's transition to civilian government.

The queues outside the polling stations were orderly and good-humoured.

"I have been waiting seven years for this," said one first-time voter in a reference to the coup which overthrew Argentina's last elected government in 1976.

"This is a very important occasion, a national necessity," said an older man behind him. "I work in the country and came into town the day before yesterday to vote."

The elections pushed almost all other news out of morning papers. "We have arrived," said Argentina's largest circulation daily, Clarín, in a front page headline referring to the difficult journey back to democracy.

COLUMN

Man who killed swan sent to jail

MOSCOW (R) — A man who killed a swan in front of visitors to a Soviet zoo has been sentenced to six years in a hard regime corrective labour camp, the trade union newspaper Trud reported. Trud (labour) said the man, Igor Tatarin of Rostov-on-Don, south-west Russia, had been caught soon after he wrung the swan's neck at the town zoo. He was charged with malicious hooliganism and embezzlement of state property and sentenced to six years in a corrective labour camp of the hard regime category, the daily said. "The man jumped over a fence and sent to the water's edge where he grabbed a swan paddling in the pond and in a flash wrung its neck," Trud said quoting a local evening newspaper.

4 bank robbers killed in shootout

MANILA (R) — Police killed four armed men in a 10-minute gunfight outside a bank in the northern Philippines, a spokesman said Sunday. He said the men, armed with M-16 ArmaLite rifles and handguns, planned to rob the bank in San Fernando, 80 kilometres north of Manila. But police had been tipped off and were lying in wait when the four turned up Saturday. One of the men was carrying a sketch of the bank premises and the neighbouring streets, the spokesman said. None of the police was hurt in the shootout, he added.

Fire kills 7 Canadian children

OSNABURGH, Ontario (R) — Seven children ranging in age from six to 12 died when a log cabin in which they were sleeping without their parents' permission burned down, police said. A spokesman for the Ontario police said the children, from three different families, perished Saturday after a stove apparently malfunctioned and set the wooden structure on fire.

3 students die at black university

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Three students were killed and 10 seriously injured after violent clashes with supporters of a Zulu politics group at the black university of Zululand, a hospital official said Sunday. Michael Girdwood, superintendent at the Ngwelezana hospital in Empangeni near the northern Natal campus, told Reuters the death toll after Saturday's clashes had risen to three by early Sunday. The students died as result of head injuries. He said 10 others were still in hospital, 10 whom had serious head and abdominal injuries, stab wounds and broken arms after being hit with clubs, knives and spears. The violence flared as the Zulu Inkathu organisation held a campus rally addressed by its leader chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Hitler's drawings held in Florence

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — A collection of 20 to 30 drawings by German dictator Adolf Hitler has been held in Florence since the war, a local official said. The drawings were handed over to the town's art gallery authorities by Rodolfo Siviero, an art expert and detective who died last Wednesday, the official said. Siviero for more than 40 years headed a special team set up by Italian authorities to recover art treasure taken abroad illegally. He is credited with recovering hundreds of works seized by the Germans during the war, including some by Botticelli, Michelangelo and Van Dyck.

Japan to establish equivalent of Nobel in science

TOKYO (R) — Japan is to establish an equivalent of the Nobel prizes for those who benefit mankind in applied sciences such as engineering and agriculture. Officials of the science and technology agency said. The international science and technology foundation, a private organisation in Tokyo, would award the Japan prize to two individuals or group from throughout the world every year starting in 1985.

U.S. looks like paranoid bully, N.Y. Times says

NEW YORK (R) — The New York Times said Sunday the invasion of Grenada made the United States look like a paranoid bully, and questioned President Reagan's rationale for the move.

The newspaper said in an editorial the legal justifications cited by the Reagan administration were "a sham" and the evacuation of U.S. students from the island could have been accomplished by lesser means.

It also questioned the adequacy of evidence to back Mr. Reagan's charge that Cuba planned to use Grenada as a base for terrorism and the undermining of democracy in Latin America.

But Americans are rallying in support of Mr. Reagan's policies on Grenada and Lebanon, according to an opinion poll published by Newsweek magazine Saturday.

Of 759 voters polled by the Gallup organisation, 49 per cent said U.S. Marines should continue to form part of the international peacekeeping force in Beirut, despite last Sunday's suicide bomb attack

that killed 230 U.S. servicemen. On the invasion of Grenada, 53 per cent of those questioned said they approved of the participation of U.S. military forces while 34 per cent disapproved.

Britons oppose invasion

Most Britons think the United States was wrong to invade Grenada and overwhelmingly mistrust Washington guarantees on joint control of U.S. cruise missiles to be sited in Britain, according to an opinion poll.

A MORI (Market and Opinion Research International) survey, taken for the Sunday Times newspaper, found 52 per cent of people interviewed felt U.S. troops should not have moved in. Against this, 32 per cent agreed with the action and 16 per cent were undecided.

Despite this reaction, 47 per cent said Britain should now support the U.S. presence on the Caribbean island, while 38 per cent opposed such support.

Poland tries hard to exile dissidents

WARSAW (R) — In the final hours of a government amnesty for dissidents, Poland's communist authorities have said they are prepared to let political detainees leave the country rather than face trial here.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Saturday that a chance to emigrate to the West offered by Polish authorities to 11 leading dissidents can be extended to other political detainees.

Poland has said the 11, leading members of the Solidarity trade union and the former worker's self-defence organisation (KOR), can go into exile instead of facing trial on charges of plotting to overthrow communist rule.

Mr. Urban told the PAP news agency Saturday that the offer applied also to "an overwhelming majority of people under arrest and even those currently serving jail sentences for politically-motivated offences."

Underground Solidarity leaders have called on Poles to demonstrate on behalf of political prisoners as the amnesty expires. Informal sources said the challenge indicated that the group did not intend to surrender.

The group named by Mr. Urban includes Jacek Kuron, who was one of KOR's founders, and Andrzej Gwiazda, who was Solidarity's second-in-command during the union's confrontation with the government, which ended with the imposition of martial law.

Kuron family sources said they did not know whether the veteran dissident, who has already refused one chance to emigrate, would react to the latest offer.

Reagan critical of latest Soviet missile proposal

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has said that Soviet President Yuri Andropov's latest arms control proposals would allow Moscow to keep its SS-20s in Europe but bar NATO from deploying medium-range missiles.

In his weekly radio speech, Mr. Reagan Saturday called on Mr. Andropov to drop his threat to halt talks on limiting medium-range missiles if the North Atlantic alliance went ahead with plans to deploy cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe from December.

Mr. Reagan, who has stated that deployment of the 572 U.S. missiles will start in the absence of a

Geneva accord, said he would negotiate "for as long as necessary to reach an agreement" even after the U.S. weapons were installed.

He criticised Mr. Andropov's proposals, made on Wednesday, in remarks lauding Saturday's decision by NATO defence ministers to withdraw 1,400 old nuclear warheads, reducing the total of alliance warheads to 4,600.

Amplifying Mr. Reagan's speech, U.S. officials said Mr. Andropov's offer to limit the three-headed SS-20s to 140 would give Moscow 420 nuclear warheads in Europe while forbidding the United States to have any in Western Europe.

No details of Warsaw Pact meeting released

MOSCOW (R) — The military council of the Warsaw Pact alliance has ended a four-day meeting in the Soviet city of Lvov, according to a brief report by the Soviet news agency TASS. It gave no details of proceedings.

There had been rumours in Moscow that the military council meeting would take place in the Soviet capital and would be attended by Soviet President Yuri Andropov and the leaders of Moscow's East European allies.

But Western diplomats said the wording of the TASS communiqué and the pact that the meeting was held in the provincial city close to the Polish border made clear this was not the case.

TASS said the meeting was chaired by Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the pact armed forces, which suggested that political leaders were not present.

Western diplomats said the possibility of a pact summit to announce a new disarmament initiative before NATO begins medium-range missiles deployment in December could still not be ruled out, though there were no clear indications that such a meeting was pending.

The diplomats said the military council almost certainly discussed preparations announced last Monday for deployment of new Soviet nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Soviet documentary film shows U.S. to be the bad guy with nuclear arms

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet defence ministry documentary film premiered on national television Saturday night portrays the United States as a power-mad military superpower bent on world domination.

The documentary, entitled "Who Threatens Peace?", details the development by the U.S. of atomic weaponry from the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the cruise and Pershing II missiles due to be deployed in Western Europe from December.

The film will be shown on cinemas and offered abroad in a campaign to turn world opinion against the planned deployment, which the Kremlin says would destroy a power balance in Europe. Pictures of missiles being launched, cascading dollar bills and the New York skyline, accompanied by menacing electronic

music — including some by British rock group Pink Floyd — are contrasted with shots of children weeping war widows and war memorials in the Soviet Union as patriotic tunes are played.

The 45-minute film is introduced by Gen. Dmitry Volkogonov, chief of the Soviet army and navy propaganda and agitation directorate, who says it is important that the world should know of the danger posed by American military might.

Using newsreel film extensively, the documentary picks out episodes of U.S. military involvement since the end of World War II in Korea, Vietnam, the Congo, the Middle East and Latin America. It does not mention Moscow's involvement in the Congo, nor its intervention in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and

Afghanistan.

It shows U.S. and Soviet soldiers greeting one another in 1945 and shows of Nazi war criminals in the dock at Nuremberg, as a voice-over commentary says: "Meanwhile a greater crime was being prepared."

The picture then switches to preparations to bomb Hiroshima. Soviet propaganda notes frequently that the United States is the only country ever to have used a nuclear device in war.

Footage of the Bikini Atoll nuclear test is juxtaposed with photographs of Soviet nuclear power stations and atomic ice breakers. The commentator says that the Soviet Union has developed peaceful uses for nuclear energy and developed atomic weapons only as a necessity to counter the United States.

Andropov admits catching cold

MOSCOW (R) — Western diplomats and ordinary Soviet citizens said Sunday Soviet President Yuri Andropov's unusual admission that he had a cold appeared designed to calm rumours that he was seriously ill.

"I would say it is a hint that he intends to be on the mausoleum when the tanks go by," a senior Western diplomat said, referring to the Nov. 7 Red Square military parade reviewed by the leadership from atop Lenin's mausoleum.

Mr. Andropov told an international doctors' peace group in a note handed over Saturday he

was sorry he could not meet them in Moscow because he had a cold. His statement went on to declare the Soviet Union's desire for peace.

Statements about routine health matters concerning the Soviet leadership are practically unheard of and Muscovites reacted with surprise to the statement, read on television and published on the front page of newspapers Sunday.

"But it makes him more human. He can be sick just like anyone else. It is a new style of Andropov's," one man said.

Search for missing crew of U.S. oil ship continues

PEKING (R) — Rescue operations continued Sunday as ships and planes from China, the United States and Vietnam combed the Gulf of Tonkin for an American drillship which was reported sunk with 79 U.S. and Chinese oilmen on board.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said Sunday morning that four Chinese ships were rushing to where a lifeboat had been spotted with flashing lights by an American reconnaissance plane.

No rescues had been reported so far.

The 5,930-ton Glomar Java Sea deepwater drilling vessel went missing last Wednesday after a severe tropical storm hit the area just south of Hainan Island where it was operating.

Since then both Vietnamese officials in Hanoi and industry sources in Peking have said the ship has sunk.

The owners of the ship, Global Marine Deepwater Drilling Company of Texas, said the U.S. spo-

ter planes had sighted three possible survivors Saturday about 60 nautical miles west of the ship's original drilling place, but that only one man seemed to be moving.

NCNA said rescuers were being hampered by continuing rough seas in the area while a tug failed to find another lifeboat earlier reported drifting in the Gulf.

Neither Global Marine nor the Chinese have confirmed that the ship has sunk.

However, an empty lifeboat and two fenders thought to be from the vessel have been found near the drilling site.

A sonar-equipped Chinese ship has also been sent to investigate a large metallic structure with similar dimensions to the vessel at the bottom of the sea near the same spot.

Descriptions by industry sources here indicate the drillship may have broken several of its anchors before finally capsizing.

Film on Aquino assassination needed, ex-panel member says

CEBU, Philippines (R) — A Philippines opposition Member of Parliament said Sunday the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino at Manila Airport two months ago was recorded by closed-circuit television.

Assemblyman Felimon Fernandez, a member of a now-disbanded inquiry into the murder, said he had been told eight cameras were trained on all parts of the airport at the time of the killing.

"I do not exactly know whether the tapes are in the hands of the military or airport officials, but if these tapes were produced they will be of great help to the new board of inquiry," Mr. Fernandez told reporters.

Illegal arms found

MANILA (R) — Manila Airport police have arrested a Filipino who they said tried to smuggle guns and ammunition into the country from the United States, customs officials said.

Rodolfo Salazar, 50, was being questioned about six pistols, two shotguns, two Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns and ammunition found under a false bottom in his suitcase, they said.

Mr. Salazar, who arrived in Manila from San Francisco on Friday, denied that the guns belonged to him.

He said he had been paid to bring them to the Philippines by another Filipino whom he had met in the United States, deputy customs collector Luciano Morabe told reporters.